

# PRESIDENT URGES EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN NATION TO AID IN BATTLE

In General Statement Issued To the People of the Whole Country the Chief Executive Shows How Urgent Is the Need For Keeping Supplies For Entente Allies Pouring Eastward Across the Ocean

(Associated Press by United States Naval Radio Service)  
WASHINGTON, April 16.—In a personal appeal to every man, woman and child in the United States President Wilson yesterday called upon the nation to sink its differences should there be any and to unite for the triumph of democracy and the preservation of the ideals upon which the fathers of this country founded the nation.

The president's appeal is addressed to all—he draws no distinction, and he shows how each man and woman and child in the entire land can lend his or her weight in the winning of the war against the might of the German oligarchy, the blackest cloud that overshadows civilization.

"The supreme test has come," he said in his statement. "All now must speak, must act and must serve together (that this nation and its ideals of equal rights for mankind and that common decency in the affairs of mankind which we stand for and which the Entente Allies have been fighting for, may triumph in the world.)"

Mr. Wilson points out with especially grave emphasis the need for the farmers of the United States concentrating every effort upon the production of food stuffs, while calling at the same time upon the housewives of the nation to exercise the closest economy and thereby proving to the country and to the world their efficiency and unselfishness.

"The entrance of our beloved country into this war," says the President, "creates for us a problem that calls for immediate consideration. The navy will rapidly become effective against our foes, but we are on the point of creating a great army. Difficult as these two tasks may be they are among the simplest of the many that confront this nation and to which we have addressed ourselves."

"Let us remember the unselfishness of the cause for which we are fighting, and devote ourselves entirely to the task before us without regard to the profit that might be made, and with every ounce of our intelligence and energy rise level to the enterprise."

"We must see to it that an ample supply of food is ready for our army and our navy and for the armies and navies of our Allies, who for two and one-half years have borne the brunt of this fight with the Central Powers."

"We must see to it that there are hundreds of ships prepared to carry that food to the Entente troops and the Entente peoples on the other side of the sea, whether there are submarines or no submarines. There is abundant material in the fields and mines of this great country to equip ourselves and to aid in the equipment of our Allies. Our factories can clothe and equip our forces and clothe and equip the forces of those who are fighting our fight in Europe."

"There must be a steady stream of coal to the hundreds of factories that are to build our guns, our ships. There is steel for us to make into arms and ammunition for our Allies. There are outworn railroad rails that can still do service in the railroads of the armies that are fighting in France against the common foe, where the supplies of munitions for the guns and the troops must be the success or failure of our cause."

"We must supply everything that the people of England, France, Italy and Russia have been supplying for themselves in the past, but for which they can no longer afford the materials."

"Let us remember that the industrial forces of this country are doing us great service as the men on the battlefields, and not accordingly."

"The supreme need of the nation in cooperation of our super-abundance with the nations who have been fighting for freedom and civilization in Europe. We must, as I have said, keep a steady stream of supplies going to Europe, that the forces of democracy may not fail. Should we fall short in this first and most important duty, the whole enterprise upon which we have embarked with such high hopes will fail."

"Even after the signing of the treaty of peace, the fact remains that a large part of the people of Europe will have to depend upon this country for a great proportion of the food they eat. They will have to depend upon the harvests of America. Upon the farmers of this country, then, depends in no small measure the fate of the war."

"I call upon young men and old men alike—even upon the boys—to turn themselves into hosts of civilization and fight this war out on the fields of this country. I call upon the farmers to make certain that no pain and no labor is spared in this great matter."

"I call upon the men who run the railroads, the great and vital arteries of this country, that there shall be no slackening of their work, that they do away with inefficiency. This is vital in the general scheme of our campaign for freedom."

"Upon the merchants of the nation a great responsibility also rests. I urge them to adopt for their motto small profits and quick service."

"Turning to the question of ship building the President said:

"Shipbuilders the life of this war depends upon you. Through your work the stream of supplies so necessary for the proper conduct of this conflict must flow. Yours it is to see that no matter what the effort of the submarine commanders may be that stream of supplies be kept flowing unbroken. The President then turned his attention to the women of the nation. To them he gave a message of strict economy in household expenditures."

"The housewife who practices economy," he declared, "ranks high among those who serve the nation best in this time of strain and stress." he declared.

# ISLE GREET MAUI CAR PAYS VISIT TO BIG PLANTATION

Great Matson Liner is Warmly Welcomed On Her Visit To Kahului

KAHULUI, Maui, April 15.—Dropping anchor in this port on the island which bears her name, the new Matson flagship Maui was welcomed by a delegation of the Maui Chamber of Commerce and hundreds of Maui's citizens at nine-thirty o'clock this morning.

Captain Matson, standing on the quarter deck, as a man who has realized a life's dream, with Capt. Peter Johnson, master of the vessel, was the first to greet E. A. Wadsworth, president of the chamber of commerce, followed by Frank F. Baldwin as they stepped on the deck from the gangway.

After greetings, the members of the chamber of commerce lined in a semi-circle around Captain Matson. Captain Johnson said that the vessel, following a short address of welcome, E. A. Wadsworth presented a beautiful ship's clock adorned with flowers, candles to the crew of the steamer in the name of the vessel.

It was interesting, "Presented to the S. S. Maui from the Chamber of Commerce of the Island of Maui, T. H. April 15, 1917."

Frank Johnson, during the surprise of the occasion, when he presented a beautiful living top to Captain Johnson. This was also a present from the chamber of commerce.

The Kahului Railroad Company supplied barges which carried visitors to and from the steamer all day free of charge.

Several visitors and members of the crew of the Maui were shown about the city and its surroundings, continuing throughout the day by various delegations of Maui visitors. The parties after a gala day ashore, returned to the ship at five o'clock in the afternoon and the Maui remained from this port for Hilo shortly after six o'clock after loading pineapples and sugar.

It will probably be a long time before the big liner will enter a port of Maui again as she will be placed on the San Francisco-Honolulu-Hilo run, but no one should the steamer will forget the welcome that her island sponsor rendered.

# ROOSEVELT LAUDS PLANS FOR ARMY

Colonel However Insists Volunteers Should Be In France Within Six Months

(Associated Press by United States Naval Radio Service)  
WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, and father of the so-called Chamberlain Universal Service Bill, which is now before congress, yesterday made public a letter from former President Roosevelt, praising the plan of the administration for the raising of a volunteer army.

The Rough Rider insisted however that the nation is demanding that the volunteers be sent to France at the first possible opportunity. He declares that the flag should be flying above an American headquarters in France by the end of four months, and sooner if possible.

# GERMANS COUNT SHOES

(By The Associated Press)  
AMSTERDAM, March 31.—The German imperial clothing department has ordered a census of all shoes in Germany, working shoes, walking shoes, riding, sporting, evening shoes, pumps, sandals and slippers of all kinds have to be reported.

# DYE PROFITS BIG

(By The Associated Press)  
LONDON, March 31.—The profits of the English dye manufacturers whose war are indicated by the fact that the stock of one dye company, which was quoted at 42 1/2 years ago, now stands at a ready sale at 2000. A shareholder who was declared bankrupt before the war, and whose assets consisted solely of 700 pounds of stock in this company has paid all his debts in full after which the court handed over to him a cash balance of 88,000 pounds.

# AUSTRIANS TWISTED

(By The Associated Press)  
ROME, March 31.—Some of the Austrian soldiers taken prisoner at the Austro-Italian front, intelligence officers report, refuse to believe they are in Italy, asserting that they have never left the Russian front. When convinced, they say they were so frequently moved from one place to another, generally at night, that they must have been brought to the Italian front without being aware of it.

# Mexican Neutrality Pledge of Carranza

(Associated Press by United States Naval Radio Service)  
CITY OF MEXICO, April 16.—President Carranza yesterday addressed congress upon the foreign policy of his government. He declared that "Mexico will maintain a strict and rigorous neutrality" in the war between Germany and the United States.

# MAUI SOLIDLY SUPPORTING ANY GOOD ROADS PROJECT SAY PROMINENT CITIZENS

WASHINGTON, Maui, April 16.—Landing at Kahului this morning for an inspection and investigation of the Valley Road to Kahului, the Maui Chamber of Commerce and the Maui Commercial and Sugar Company met at the Maui Hotel to discuss the proposed road project.

# F. F. BALDWIN PLEDGES HIS AID TO THE PARTY

It begins to look as if he might, for yesterday the senate overrode the ways and means committee and voted to give in favor of Hawaii, adopting Coney's minority report instead of that signed by the majority of the committee, and reversing the record of four consecutive sessions.

Shingle (chairman), Baldwin and Coney were the majority and Coney and Shingle the minority. On the call of the roll, the eyes on Coney's motion stood fast, Chillingworth, Coney, Desha, King, Kanahele, Makela, Mikale, Quinn and Robinson, and the new Shingle, Pacheco, Baldwin, Correa and Cooke.

The majority of your committee feels, and the report signed by the chairman, "that it has been the policy of the United States government that there shall be at least one harbor in each island large enough and safe enough to handle all deep sea commerce."

The majority of your committee is further of the opinion that, if the Territory should commit itself to this undertaking, the United States government may feel itself relieved of its responsibility of establishing a deep sea port at Naviiliili, Kauai."

In this Senator Coney returned in his report that "your minority committee knows that congress is very much interested in the project of this harbor, away from the mainland, but has had information from the chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors of the last house of representatives that, if the people of the island of Kauai would show their earnestness in this matter by commencing the undertaking, there would be no trouble in securing the balance of the \$200,000 from congress to complete the undertaking."

The action of the majority, Senator Coney continued on the floor, seemed to indicate that they had not read the bill. As he saw it, there had seemed to be a set determination to turn Naviiliili down without argument. Again and again he had asked to have the bill taken up and always the committee had been too busy with other matters.

He had offered an amendment to meet what he understood were the objections of the majority but never had been able to get consideration even for his amendment.

Senator Shingle said the gentleman from Kauai was certainly misinformed. The majority had read the bill over not once but many times. He did not read the senator's intent, but as the bill read, and he quoted from it—the language certainly bound the Territory to an appropriation of \$200,000, whether congress ever contributed a cent or not. Now \$200,000 was not enough money to do any good at Naviiliili. If it were, he should cheerfully vote to appropriate it.

No such thing, said Coney. The bill specifically provided that the money should not be expended until congress made an appropriation. Moreover, Kauai was quite willing to put up the \$200,000 out of her private pocket, but congress didn't want it done that way. It wanted to treat, not with individuals, but only with public projects.

Therefore he had offered an amendment to the bill, providing that the money should be advanced by the Territory merely as a loan fund, to be repaid out of Kauai revenues. He hadn't been able to get a hearing for it in committee, but it was appended to his report, and he moved that the report be adopted.

There was no bad blood over the division that followed, although the Naviiliili report in the first divided report that has issued from the committee and the overturn of the majority for the first time the committee has been defeated on a recommendation. Coney and Shingle joked about it afterward.

"I'm going to get some sleep tonight," laughed Shingle, "and you ought to be able to sleep, too, but the other nine won't get a wink. Their consciences won't let them."

After drawing the lines so sharply on an issue so clearly defined, the probabilities are that the bill will pass third reading in the senate. How it will fare in the house remains to be seen.

As drafted now, the loan fund bill makes no provision for Naviiliili, but that doesn't alarm Kauai in the least. He served notice long ago that, if Naviiliili were omitted from the loan fund bill, he should fight to cut down other items until there was money for Naviiliili.

# MRS. WALLACE BETTER

Mrs. George Wallace and her children, of Wailuku, are recovering from shock and painful injuries received early in the week when the automobile in which they were riding collided with another machine on the Wailuku road near this plantation.

Mrs. Wallace was badly cut over the eyes and sustained a severe shock. The children escaped with minor bruises. Doctor Wood, of Wailuku plantation, attended the injured persons.

# NAVAL PORT PLAN WINS A POINT

Senate Passes Bill Appropriating \$200,000 For Harbor At Second Reading

In the early days of this session there used to be a smile when Senator Coney of Kauai talked about Naviiliili breakwater and his appropriation bill of \$200,000. The senator always took the smiles with perfect affability.

"That's all right," he would grin, "some day I'll get that appropriation through."

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# LONG BATTERED CITY OF LENS ENTERED AT LAST BY TROOPS OF GENERAL HAIG

Tentons Struggling Desperately To Withstand Fierce Attacks of the Entente Troops But Lines Break Under Stress Between Queant and Arras Sector; Kaiser Men Pilfer Food Imported Under Guarantees

(Associated Press by United States Naval Radio Service)

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, VIA LONDON, April 16.—The gap in the famous von Hindenburg line was widened yesterday by the capture of Lens by the British attacking forces, and the Germans are now fighting with their backs to the wall, like desperate rats. Some idea of the extent of that desperation can be gauged by the statements of the prisoners and deserters who are flocking into the British lines by the hundreds. Another illustration is to be seen by the fact that the German high command has again violated its pledged word and has confiscated three months' rations which were gathered by the American Commission for the relief of Belgium and northern France and stored in the city of Lens.

This was discovered when the British patrols entered the town early yesterday morning, on the heels of the fleeing Prussian soldiery. The main body of the city is still in the hands of the invaders, but the official accounts of the fighting say that many fires are glowing in the heart of the town and that the Germans apparently are planning their usual demolition of the place before evacuation.

The greatest weakness of the von Hindenburg line however is shown in the sector between Queant and the section directly east of Arras. Here the famous "trap" has been smashed and the Britons are pouring through, driving the enemy before them.

Berlin admits the "recession" of the German lines north of the Scarpe river, but says that the British losses have been heavy and adds that the Entente on the western front has lost seventeen airplanes.

Friday morning the order came to the civilian population of Lens to prepare to evacuate their city and all that day they were kept moving out. As soon as they were gone, the Associated Press has learned on the best authorities, the German troops began the work of seizing the food which the American organization had stored there for the use of the French people of the city.

Under the arrangement with the German government this food was not to be confiscated nor used by the German troops under any circumstances. It was only after the most solemn obligations had been entered into by the Prussian oligarchy that the authorities of the Entente Allies granted permission for the supplies to enter the occupied territory. Now that the Berlin commanders following their usual custom have pilfered this food, they evidently regarded the agreement as "a scrap of paper."

But the Belgians paid them full price for the stolen supplies, for yesterday they struck for the first time in months and smashed in the Prussian lines at Dixmude, in Flanders, flinging the Hung out of their trenches and occupying the entire second line along the whole of the protecting positions. The Germans still infest another line in the city but it now appears probable that they will be cleared out soon and that Dixmude can begin the work of cleaning up after two and one-half years of German occupation.

The position of the Hindenburg commanders on the western front now is apparently desperate. The statements made by the prisoners when questioned by their captors tell of the frantic efforts that are being made by the retreating Germans to save their guns in order to protect their retirement, and of the blowing up of the roads in the hope of being able to hold back the advancing Allies.

They are also counter attacking fiercely whenever possible, realizing that the British are halted the knell of their control of northern France has been sounded. Along a six mile front on the Bapaume Cambrai road yesterday, where the British have been pressing steadily ahead since their great offensive began last Monday, the Prussian infantry flung itself vainly against the Allied ranks. Time after time they attacked only to be flung back by the artillery and machine gun fire of the British gunners. When they finally gave up the attempt and took up their retreat once more, they had left more than fifteen hundred dead in front of one of the British positions. Their losses were frightful. They must have lost several times this number in this locality, counting the wounded and prisoners.

Further south the British troops were also victorious and reports from the front near Saint Quentin announced that that town is a glowing mass of flame, as the Germans have fired it preparatory to falling still farther back.

It is in this sector that the Teuton hordes are making their most desperate stand, but the French are using their Seventy-fives with tremendous effect and the German line is reported to be wavering in many places.

# WIRELESS TO OPEN TO OTHER ISLANDS

According to Ensign L. W. Branch in charge of the United States naval radio station, communication with the adjacent islands will be resumed towards the end of the present week.

To enroll in the naval reserve before the government takes over the Mutual radio stations on all the other islands, Operator W. A. Todd of Hilo arrived in town Saturday last, and Operator Everett of Kauai came by the Kilauea.

Both stations can only handle government messages at the present time, but directly the operators return to duty it is probable the plants will be reopened for commercial and press business.

Although the local offices have been taken over by the navy department and centralized in a Honolulu office at 324 Fort Street, the offices of the Marine and Federal offices were kept busy last week winding up the affairs of the company prior to handing over to the naval authorities.

Gunner Anthony Prastka of the Pearl Harbor naval station is expected to leave this week to take an inventory of the outside plants.

# HEAD BOOKKEEPER AT PEPEKEO KILLS HIMSELF

HILO, April 15.—After greeting three other employees in the office of the Pepekeo Sugar Company early Thursday morning, David Pullar placed the muzzle of a long barreled 38-caliber revolver in his mouth and shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

The tragedy was a great shock to Mr. Pullar's many friends. Mr. Pullar about two years ago fell and injured his head and since then has suffered considerably from poor health. It is believed that he committed the deed while out of his mind. Deputy Sheriff Henry Martin, acting as coroner, impaled a jury and found a verdict according to the evidence. Mr. Pullar, who was fifty-two years old, was head bookkeeper for the Pepekeo Sugar Company and brother of William Pullar, manager for the Houma Sugar Company.

The funeral was held in the First Foreign Church in Hilo at four o'clock Thursday afternoon, with the Rev. George Laughton officiating. The burial was in the Hilo Cemetery.